

Idaho Power Co

First Lien & Gen. Mortgage
7% Bonds Due 1947

Price 94 1/2 and int.
Yielding over 7 1/2%

This company develops all of its power from hydro-electric sources and does not have to maintain steam reserve plants. Net earnings over 2-1/2 times interest charges.

Descriptive circular on request.

Harris, Forbes & Co

Fine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

MUNICIPAL BONDS

EXEMPT FROM ALL
FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

State of Maryland 4 1/2%
Due 1934-35
To Yield 4.90%

Newark, N. J., 5 1/2%
Due 1924-60
To Yield 5.50%-5%

Knoxville, Tenn., 5 1/2%
Due 1950
To Yield 5.35%

Roanoke, Va., 4 1/2%
Due 1950
To Yield 5.375%

Complete descriptive circulars on request

FIELD, RICHARDS & Co

52 BROADWAY
New York
Cleveland Cincinnati

Eastman Kodak

Hercules Powder
Lima Locomotive

Otis Elevator
Atlas Powder

E. W. Bliss

Stone, Prosser & Doty

52 William St., N. Y. Hanover 7733

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

85 Bush Terminal Co.
25 City of New York Ins.
100 Crocker Wheeler Corp.
35 Del., Lack. & West. Coal
100 E. W. Bliss Co.
100 Fidelity Phenix Ins.
200 First Nat. Bank
100 Ingersoll Rand Co.
100 N. Y. State Rywys. Co.
50 Old Dominion S. S.
100 Pathe Freres Phon.
100 Ward Baking Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phone 4000 to 4010 John, 36 Wall St., N. Y.

ROBINSON & Co.

Investment Securities

26 Exchange Place New York

Members New York Stock Exchange

I. M. TAYLOR & Co.

BONDS

7 Wall Street, New York

Boston Cleveland

Mark A. Noble

THEODORE C. CORWIN

BANK, TRUST, INSURANCE
AND INDUSTRIAL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD
TELEPHONE 1111 Broad.

Suggestions for Investors

may be had on request

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

Investment Securities

62 Cedar St., New York

Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo
Cleveland Baltimore Minneapolis

HARTSHORNE

FALES & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

71 BROADWAY

Telephone 7010 Building Green

American Lt. & Trac.

Bought-Sold-Quoted

H. F. McConnell & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

25 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Bow. 6, 5000-8-9

Acme Coal Mining Company.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

For the purpose of completing and correcting the records of the company so that no loss of its activities may be suffered directly to the stockholders, the Company requests that all stockholders be notified of the same.

Noted forward at once their names, number of shares held and present address, to the Transfer Agent, at No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

C. B. & O. MAY ISSUE

\$60,000,000 STOCK

Commission Denies Application of Road for \$109,000,000 in Bonds.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.

The Interstate Commerce Commission granted to-day authority to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company to issue \$60,000,000 of additional capital stock against surplus.

Permit for the issuance of an additional \$109,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds, however, was refused.

The commission was closely divided and for the first time on record five minority opinions were filed in the case.

The commission was strongly in favor of the stock issue and four of its members filed minority reports differing with the majority vote against the bond issue.

On the ground that the road is grossly undercapitalized and that its surplus should be distributed, authority was sought for the combined issue to meet maturities of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies, which own 97 per cent of the Burlington's stock.

The commission held no objection against the capitalization of earnings, but a majority refused to approve the issuance of interest-bearing securities that would make a heavy additional fixed charge on the Burlington for the next five years.

The road's proposal provided for distribution of the bonds as a dividend and sale of the bonds to refund Northern issues due next July 1.

It was shown that the Burlington has an investment in road and equipment of \$508,745,837, and that its outstanding securities amounted to \$284,879,900, leaving a book surplus of more than \$223,865,937.

It was set forth that after the distribution proposed there would be an ample surplus to meet all needs and that stockholders were entitled to the funds from earnings used for additions and betterments.

It was asserted that the property value, as found under the Transportation act, was \$70,000,000 greater than the value shown on the books.

The Burlington contended that its present financial structure was inadequate for present and future needs. Objection was made by one State utility commission that the applicant should not be permitted to increase fixed charges without a resulting benefit to transportation.

The commission found that there was no proof that the income was the result of excessive rates, pointing out that it was the result of the same rates as those received by competing lines.

The decision leaves the way open for the Burlington to ask for the entire issue sought in stock, but it is understood that such a proposal does not fully find favor with the company's officers, as offering the stock for sale would weaken control.

Average Bond Prices

Yester. Net Week

10 Rails..... 73.25 -12 72.71 73.48

10 Industrials..... 82.25 -10 81.68 81.45

10 Pub. Util..... 81.50 -10 81.00 80.83

30 Foreign..... 79.35 -10 78.85 78.55

30 Bonds..... 79.35 -10 78.85 78.55

BOND NEWS AND NOTES.

The rejection by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the proposal to have the Burlington issue \$109,000,000 bonds as a dividend to its stockholders was a surprise and disappointment to those who had decided that the plans were the best possible to provide funds to meet the Burlington's maturity on July 1.

The effect of the ruling is to force the bankers to start all over again and to look for the best possible plan to finance the road's \$215,000,000 obligation.

At the least, it may be said that new plans of necessity will be more expensive and costly to the Great Northern Railway and the Northern Pacific Railway, which are the principal stockholders of the Burlington, owning all but about 3 per cent of its outstanding stock.

No Use for July 1 Maturity.

The application had been before the Interstate Commerce Commission nearly four months and just four months before the highest maturity of the year falls due. The decision of the commission to prevent the issuance of the bonds by the Burlington was based largely on the ground that the division of the bonds among the stockholders would create a fixed debt and an annual charge against the earnings of the Burlington. The bankers who developed the plan argued that the Burlington might have issued bonds for its improvements instead of using money belonging to the stockholders. Had the road done so there would have been no fixed charge against the earnings of the company for a long time. The commission, however, ruled otherwise, and what they granted is of no use in connection with the forthcoming maturity.

Distribution Active.

Another day passed by with no new important financial offerings, although certain issues were being groomed for offering to-day or subsequently.

The lethargy of bond wholesalers was not shared in by the retailers and secondary distribution went on at a pace fully equal to that of the primary market.

The bond market would resume its strength, however, was apparent to those interested in investments. It was reported that the syndicate managers would call for payment on Friday on subscriptions to the Chilean loan.

Typical of the investment demand for the Chilean issue was the experience of a house that had no participation in the syndicate, but nevertheless received yesterday twenty-six separate orders for Chilean bonds. The success of that loan before the close of the week appears to be a certainty and its distribution is reported as widespread.

The real barometer of the bond market is secondary distribution, which was yesterday more satisfactory than at any time since the offering mart became congested.

Diversification Favored.

The financial community read with interest and favor the proposal to provide a portion of the obligations of South and Central American countries to Great Britain and France for a like amount of the obligations of Great Britain and France to the United States.

The proposal would be approved generally provided that it should be accepted by the South American and the Central American countries and that such countries as Argentina, Brazil and Mexico represented 35 to 50 per cent of the total obligations exchanged.

It was said that obligations to the United States might be exchanged to the advantage of all countries concerned. In the first place it would diversify the source of the United States' income and would give its obligations of countries with a relative minimum of debt in place of obligations of those countries staggering under debts created by the war.

Should \$1,000,000,000 be exchanged, the aggregate amount owed by Great Britain and France combined would be reduced to about \$5,000,000,000, rendering more feasible the issuance of the \$5,000,000,000 in long term debt bearing the improvement of the United States.

BONDS IN STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1921.

Day's sales..... \$10,722,000 \$14,582,000 \$13,442,000

Year to date..... \$153,531,000 \$187,344,000 \$181,976,000

RANGE OF LIBERTY BONDS.

Closing..... \$10,722,000 \$14,582,000 \$13,442,000

Open..... \$10,722,000 \$14,582,000 \$13,442,000

High..... \$10,722,000 \$14,582,000 \$13,442,000

Low..... \$10,722,000 \$14,582,000 \$13,442,000

Close..... \$10,722,000 \$14,582,000 \$13,442,000

Chgs..... \$10,722,000 \$14,582,000 \$13,442,000

United States, Foreign Government, Railroad, Industrial and Other Bonds.

French Rep 3 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 4 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 5 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 6 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 7 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 8 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 9 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 10 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 11 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 12 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 13 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 14 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 15 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 16 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 17 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 18 1/2% 100 100 100 100

U. S. Govt 19 1/2% 100 100 100 100

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U. S. Govt 60 1/2% 100 100 100 100

National Bank of Commerce in New York

ESTABLISHED 1859

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

FEBRUARY 21, 1921

Resources

Loans and Discounts..... \$365,746,965.70

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness..... 1,136,636.25

Other Bonds and Securities..... 10,153,161.62

U. S. Government Securities..... 6,200,000.00

Stock of Federal Reserve Bank..... 1,500,000.00

Banking House..... 4,000,000.00

Cash, Exchanges, and due from Federal Reserve Bank..... 92,420,731.88

Due from Banks and Bankers..... 7,484,054.74

Interest Accrued..... 392,360.89

Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances..... 33,385,697.18

\$522,419,628.26

Liabilities

Capital Paid up..... \$25,000,000.00

Surplus..... 25,000,000.00

Undivided Profits..... 7,665,708.70

Deposits..... 321,077,404.83

U. S. Government Securities Borrowed..... 6,200,000.00

Bills Payable and Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank..... 93,888,500.00

Reserved for Taxes, etc..... 3,812,846.87

Unearned Discount..... 2,641,339.35

Letters of Credit and Acceptances..... 34,333,828.51

Other Liabilities..... 2,800,000.00

\$522,419,628.26

PRESIDENT

JAMES S. ALEXANDER

VICE-PRESIDENTS

HERBERT J. HOWELL

LOUIS A. KIDDER

DAVID H. G. PENNY

JOHN C. ROVENSKY

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS

ARCHIBALD F. MAXWELL

FRANZ MEYER

CASHIER

ROY H. PASSMORE

DIRECTORS

CHARLES E. DUNLAP

HERBERT J. HOWELL

ANDREW W. MELLON

VALENTINE P. SNYDER

HARRY B. THAYER

JAMES TOMPSON

THOMAS WILLIAMS

AUDITOR

ALBERT EMERTON

Interest and discount collected or credited..... \$1,090,500.23

Interest on loans..... 1,540,149.97

Amount reserved for taxes accrued..... 123,941.26

Accrued interest on loans..... 10,209.86